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## The Evening Star

No. 13,502.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

## CLOSING SCENES

Both Branches of Congress Simply Killing Time.

WAITING FOR THE ADJOURNMENT HOUR

Light Attendance at Both Ends of the Capitol.

INCIDENTS OF THE SESSION

Congress has been in a comatose state all day. It met at 11 o'clock in both branches, and lingered in an unconscious condition. so to speak, all through the afternoon, without any interruption of vitality. The hour of adjournment at 4 o'clock was awaited at both ends of the Capitol with an impatience that was hardly eager, because nobody took any interest in the proceedings. It was simply a case where there were no possibilities in the situation. All the work had been done, all the struggles ended, everything had been accomplished but the merely clerical routine incidental to the closing hours of a session. The two houses were in practically a state of recess from the time they convened until The Star went to press, and it is presumed that they will continue in that condition until 4 o'clock, when at each end of the great corridor that traverses the Capitol from north to south the gavels will fall simultaneously, with the declaration that the session is

A Tume Adjournment.

It is one of the tamest adjournments ever known. The absence of most of the promirent members of both houses, who have gene to St. Louis contributes largely to this

Another reason is that yesterday was virtually the last day of the session, so far as excitement and work were concerned. As a matter of fact, Congress might have adjourned last night had the President followed the old-time custom of going to the Capitol on the last day to sign bills presented to him for approval.

Capitol on the last day to sign bills pre-sented to bim for approval.

Today's session, therefore, was merely a ecurtesy to the President, the two houses treading water, as it were, to keep afloat.

There was far less than a quorum present in each house. A roll call at either end of the Capitol would have caused trouble.

When the Senate met there were not a dozen Senators on the floor, and at no time dozen Senators on the floor, and at no time during the day were there more than twenty-five within reach of the sergeant-ai-arms. Those who attended did so out of a perfunctory sense of duty rather than from any anticipation that anything could be accomplished. They were occupied mainly in cleaning out their desks, bundling their documents ard books together and sending them away to be packed in comsending them away to be packed in com-mittee rooms preparatory to the summer housecleaning of the Senate.

Discussing the Political Situation. Occasionally two or three Senators would tell stories, while in the cloak rooms and the lobbles there was a dying at their wharf. He reached there general discussion of the political situation. Senators of rival political parties shook hands and renewed personal friendships, weakened perhaps by the emergencies of the past session. The spirit of forgiveness and peace was in the air like a white-winged dove and everybody seemed happy. The only incident of the day that marred the screnity of the occasion was the anthe serenity of the occasion was the an-nouncement by the Vice President of the District charities commission, which offended several members of the Senate and caused an unpleasant feeling to spring up. Flowers were in evidence to note the al most gala occasion. They were on the derk of Senator Walthall, having been sent by the citizens of Congress Heights, in order to express their gratitude for his services in aiding in the passage of the bill incorporating the Capital railway, which is to connect that suburb with the city.

Dull in the House.

The indications in the House this morning were for a dry and uninteresting closing, devoid of many of the enthusiastic and eventful incidents characterizing the closings of former Congresses. The galleries were sparsely occupied

when Speaker Reed rapped the gavel, and the vacant seats on the floor of the House betekened that numerous members had taken leave of absence this morning. Later the galleries began to fill, and the lonesome House seats took on a slightly more animated appearance.

In the galleries were faces as familiar as that of the old brass clock which limits

the time of speeches. These faces haunt the galleries month in and month out, and eir owners would rather lose a mother in-law than miss the winding-up scenes of the House. The fat man found it quite a pleasant day, so far as the weather was concerned, and shared the interest of the occasion with his lean brother without having to be perpetually mopping his brow. There were all kinds of men look-ing down on the lawmakers below, and each of them were an interested look.

A Colored Bride and Groom. Leaning back on one of the gallery seats was a colored couple, bride and groom. She wore an intensely red hat, profusely decorated with flowers and plumes of the same vivid hue. Her dress was of a gaudy yellow, and her waist was encircled by a belt of a bright color. Her head rested on the back of the seat in the most indifferent style, but she would occasionally rouse h self and diligently ply a cream-colored fan. A few seats below this couple was a beyy of ladies, attired in dresses of a variety of

colors and materials. A cooing baby was the center of interest in one of the galleries. The fond mother smiled every time any one looked at the infant, and she told all who inquired how bright the little thing Fifteen or twenty newspaper men lolled around in the press gallery, apparently as listless as the members of the House The newspaper ranks had been thinned by the departure of a large number of correspondents for St. Louis. Speaker Reed sat in his chair and talked with a few members who walked up to see

of the reading clerk ploughed through the journal of yesterday. On the Floor.

him. For an hour the monotone

On the floor the nervous but brainy little leader of the House majority, Mr. Dingley, talked with various members who sat down by him; Judge Culberson of Texas sat with his feet elevated on the seat in front of him, listening to Ike Hill communicate some important political secret: Hartman, the Montana silver leader, went through his deak and cleared it of a cumulation of old papers; Hunter of Ken-tucky, who came near being United States Serator from his state, vigorously chewed gum and talked with Populist Bell of Colorado; Delegate Dennis Flynn of Oklahoma looked as talkative as ever as he conversed with many of his friends; Finney, the North Carolina orator, perambulated through the aisles and patted his friends on the back in true southern style; Colorado's silver republican, earnestly talked to a colleague and gestionlated as freely as if he were making a speech; Richardson, the tall democratic leader of Tennessee, nonchalantly picked his teeth, as if he had just left the breakfast table; active little Wheeler of Alahama actually sat fifteen minutes in his seat without moving; Catchings, the popu-lar Mississippian, sat behind a beautiful basket of flowers, presented by an ad-

mirer; Ellis, the Oregon man, who escaped defeat by the skin of his teeth, held a pen in his mouth, while preparing a letter to mail; the genial Cannon was not in his seat for more than hour, but greeted re-publicans and democrats in the cloak room; Patterson, the gold standard demo-crat, applied himself to letter writing, and paid little attention to his deskmate, Cobb of St. Louis, who talked politics with Lester

A Slim Attendance.

there were exactly sixty-two members in their seats, and twenty-eight of them were democrats. It was at this hour that Gen. Wheeler found an opening to make a speech, speaking of the terrible expenses of this government compared to other govern-ments. When he had finished the effort Gen. Wheeler went to writing again.
In little knots, here and there, members got together and chatted over some matter. In one of those knots was Boutelle, Sulzer, Cummings and ex-Congressman Tim Camp Chaplain Couden spent an hour visiting his friends on the floor to bid them good-

TO TREAD THE DECK.

Many Officers Ordered to Their Vennels.

Commander R. B. Bradford has been detached from the board of inspection and him? This is doubted by some very well insurvey and ordered to command the Mont- formed men. His influence, strong as it is gomery, relieving Commander C. H. Davis, who takes his place on the inspection Mr. Teller and the Chicago Conven-

Lieut, Lucien Young has been detached from the naval war records office and ordered to the Detroit; Ensign W. J. Terhune from the office of the judge advocate general and ordered to the Yantic, in Uru-

The Navy Department has been informed of the death of Lieut, B. E. Thurston, at- success at the polls. But many objections

ber, 1894.

Ensign H. A. Evans, who has been abroad studying naval architecture, has resigned his commission in the line of the navy to accept an appointment as assist-ant naval constructor with the relative rank of lieutenant.

Lieut. J. J. Knapp will leave here in a few days for San Francisco, where he will report for duty on the coast survey steam-er Patterson, stationed on the Pacific coast. All of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron will be docked and cleaned pre-paratory to the summer drills, and orders have been given to have this done as soon as possible. At the Erocklyn navy yard the ships will be docked as follows: Montgomery, June 11; Columbia, June 13; Cincinnati, June 17; New York, June 20, and Katahdin, June 30. The Maine, the Raleigh and the Amphitrite will be docked at the Norfolk navy yard at dates yet to be fixed. be fixed.

The Cincinnati has returned to Tomp-kinsville, N. Y., from a visit to Bridgeport,

DIED AMONG FRIENDS.

Consul General Mills' Account of the Death of Miss Kate Fields.

Consul General Mills at Honolulu has made a report to the State Department in regard to the death of Miss Kate Field, at Honolulu May 19 last. He says that early in the afternoon of that day he received a message from the Inter-Island Steam Navlgation Company that Miss Field was in a few minutes and found Miss Field on board the steamer W. G. Hall, which had just arrived from the other islands of the Hawaiian greup. She was unconscious and had been in that condition since morning. Mr. Mills communicated with the U. S. S. Adams and a detail of men with a stretcher promptly responded and the dying woman was carried to the house of Dr. John S. McGrew, where she expired in about half an hour. The cause of death was pneumonia. The body of Miss Field was embalmed and the following day was pleased. ing day was placed in a vault Mr. Mills says he has communicated by mail with Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat of the Chi-

cago Times-Herald and requested advice from him as to the disposition to be made of the remains and effects of the deceased. He took this action because understood that Dr. Kohlsaat is her nearest friend or relative. He says he has taken charge of what effects she had at Honolulu, and that he will send an inven-tory of the same when he can get them It is said she left some bagrage at Hilo, Hawaii.

The consul general incloses a letter from Dr. Vanderpool Adriance of the yacht Cornet. who was a passenger on the W. G. Hall with Miss Field. Dr. Adriance says that the lady came aboard the steamer at Kealakeakua bay. "She was very sick," he says, "and was accom-panied by Miss Paris of Kailua. I was called to see her and found her very with pneumonia. Miss Paris left us at Kailua, and I stayed with Miss Field during the night, administering medicines, which I fortunately had brought with me, but she did not respond to stimulation except temporarily. At 2 a.m. of April 19 she changed so rapidly for the worse that saw there was no hope for her recovery From that time I only administered stimulation with the hope of reaching Hono-lulu before the end. Captain Siemerson very kindly pushed the steamer and we were at our wharf at Honolulu by 1 p.m. Her pulse was flickering and had it not been for your (Mr. Mills') prompt response to the telephone and rapid work in securing the stretcher she would have died on the ship. I wish to congratulate you on the expedition with which you managed her removal, for she died only a short time later. Your action allowed her to die among friends at the home of Dr. Mc-

HAMMOND IS RELEASED.

With the Other Reform Leaders Fined

PRETORIA, June 11.-At a special meeting of the executive council today it was decided to release Mr. John Hays Hammond, Colonel Rhodes, George Farrar and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon the payment of a fine of \$25,000 (\$125,000) each, or, in default, fifteen years' banishment.

LONDON, June 11 .- The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain. has received a private telegram, saying that the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee have already been released. subject to a fine. The dispatch adds that the conditions of their release were the same as imposed upon the other reformers. Dr. J. S. Jameson and his fellow-conspirators, who took part in the raid on the Transvial, were again arraigned, on remand at the Bow street police court today, fresh witnesses having arrived from South Africa to testify. Interest in the case, however, has fallen off almost entirely. The evidence presented was upon the same lines as previously.

United States Vice Consul Knight, at Cape Town, South Africa, reported by cable today to the State Department that the imprisoned reform leaders had been released. 'The cablegram was as follo "Reform leaders released. Fined £25,000. No banishment."

This finally closes the Hammond inci-

The Committee on Subways

Last night Speaker Reed appointed dessrs. Babcock, Odell and Richardson as commission to sit during the recess of Congress to investigate the question of a general subway system for this city. The nembers of the commission are members of the District of Columbia committee and are fully conversant with the work put in their charge.

Interest Will Be Felt in His Position and Purposes.

So it was on all sides. At 12:30 o'clock CHICAGO NOMINATION TALK WANING

Precedents Against a Party Taking Up New Converts.

TWO INCIDENTS CITED

The arrival of Mr. Teller in St. Louis is expected to add materially to the interest felt in his position and purposes. He is the recognized leader of the silver wing of the republican party. If he decides to accept the work of the convention, all of his associates will accept it. But if he decides to bolt, will all of his silver friends follow conceded to be, is yet not that strong.

For a time, the suggestion of Mr. Teller for the Chicago nomination went unchallenged. The more extreme of the silver republicans were enthusiastic about it. Many leading democrats thought well of it, and the populists, with him as the leader of the combined silver forces, could see tached to the Detroit. He was a native of Indiana, and entered the navy in September, 1804.

Ensign H. A. Evans, who has been success at the polis. But many objections are heard now. Some of the most prominent of the democratic leaders, after a more careful consideration of the subject, are of opinion that, even if Mr. Teller becomes available, his nomination by the party for President would be a mistake.

The Greeley Movement Quoted. The Greeley movement is quoted. The general agreement now is that that was a grave political blunder. But it appeared to those who urged it as a wise step at the time. The south was easily influenced. She was fighting then to shake off local republican rule, which, she charged, was incompetent and corrupt, and to re-establish the rule of property and education. Mr. Greeley was recommended as the means whereby she was to attain that end. She was assured that, if elected President, he would help drive out the men who were called car-pet-baggers. Hoping for that, and with but pet-baggers. Hoping for that, and with but small thought of national affairs, the south indorsed Mr. Greeley. But, as events plainly showed, the combination was hopelessly defective. The candidate proved to be a burden to the party, and the party a burden to the candidate. The failure at the polls was complete and humiliating. The republicans, with a straightout republican at their head—everything homogeneous and at their head-everything homogeneous and standing distinctly for what it called forswept the country.

Also That of Gresham.

Another case cited is that of the late Judge Gresham. He had many of the elements of strength that Mr. Teller possesses. He was able and courageous and very n uch respected. But he never cepted by the democratic party as a demiocrat. When he became premier of Mr. Cleveland's administration he parted company completely with his old associates. but he never became a leader among the new. He, himself, it is very well known, lived long enough to realize the great embarrassments attending the acceptance of high office immediately upon a change of political affiliation. That appointment was made by Mr. Cleveland without consultation with the party leaders, many of whom would strenuously have oposed it. Mr. Eustis of Louislana, who afterward was sent as ambassador to France, was regarded in democratic circles as pre-eminently the man for the State Department, and the hone was that he would assist. and the hope was that he would get it. There are those, too, who today believe that had Mr. Eustis been selected the administration would have escaped the blunders which have characterized its foreign policy. His success in his present post, and the sturdy tone of his Americanism. as shown in his London speech of last year, are quoted to prove that with him as ad-viser the record would have been a source of pride, rather than of regret, to the coun-

History Against Change.

History, therefore, as many democrats new believe, discourages these lightning changes from one party to another. Success dees not atterd them, either for the individual making the change or for the perty acquiring the new recruit. Mr. Teller is an ardent and sincere silver man, but is he a democrat? If elected President he would be four years in office. Other questions besides the money question would have to be dealt with in that time. Would anything but silver? And does not the party's present difficulty arise from a President not in agreement with it?

FLAG DAY CELEBRATION. Services Under the Auspices of the

Woman's Relief Corps. Arrangements have been completed for

an elaborate celebration of Flag day tomorrow, under the auspices of the Woman's Relief Corps. The exercises are to be held in the Church of Our Father, corner 13th and L streets northwest, with the Marine Band in atendance, through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Navy, who kindly consented to order out the musicians at the request of the committee in charge of the celebration, Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball, chairman; Mrs. Eliza Nailor and Mrs. Mary S. Gist.

Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, will preside, and among the features of the evening will be a novel and striking flag drill by little children from the Franklin school, under the direction of Miss Wise, and a Balch flag salute by girls in charge of Miss Young of the Anacostia schools. Rev. A. G. Rog-ers, paster of the Church of Our Father, is to deliver the address of the evening and Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball will give a short talk on what has been accomplish by the Woman's Relief Corps in the way of patriotic teaching throughout the United States. Among the selections to be endered by the Marine Band are the 'Grand Army Patrol" and "America It is the desire of the Woman's Relief Corps that every one make an effort to display the national colors in some form tomorrow and thus fittingly observe the 119th anniversary of the adoption of the

national flag. Fort Myer Court-Martial.

A general court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., as soon as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. The detail for the court is Capts. Henry M. Kendall, Henry P. Kingsbury, Frank West, Louis A. Craig, Benjamin H. Cheever and Augustus P. Blocksom, and Lieuts. Hugh J. Gallagher, John A. Harman, Harry H. Stout, Herbert A. White, August C. Nissen, Walter C. Short, judge advocate.

Private Hammett's Sentence. Private John J. Hammett, light battery C, 3d Artillery, having been convicted by court-martial of violating the 39th article

Capt. Christian C. Hewitt, 19th Infantry, of war, has been sent-need to three months' confinement at hard labor at the Washington barracks and to forfeit \$15 of has been detailed to attend the encampment of the West Virginia National Guard

The Vice President Appoints Mr. Harris as Chairman.

Although It Was Generally Understood That Mr. McMillan Should Have That Office.

At 1 o'clock today Vice President Stevenson, then occupying the chair, announced that under the authority of the District appropriation bill he had designated Senaters Harris, Faulkner and McMillan to represent the Senate on the joint commission to investigate the charities and reformatory institutions of the District; the first named under the custom indicated as chairman. As it was generally understood that Mr. McMillan, chairman of the District committee, was the chairman of the commission, this announcement caused considerable surprise. It was said that it had been arranged by the steering committee of the Senate, as well as the appropriations committee, that Mr. McMillan should be the chairman of the joint commission by virtue of being the senior mem-ber of the Senate committee. Senator Faulkner, as a member of the ap-

propriations committee, as well as of the District committee, was a party to the understanding that the joint commission, so far as the Senate was concerned, should consist of eSnators McMillan, Proctor and Faulkner. Personally he did not care to serve on the commission, but consented to do so in order to give the two committees on the District and appropriations a joint representative on the commission.

Senator Allison had been consulted in regard to the matter.

gard to the matter by the members of the steering committee of both parties, and had informed them that when the conference committee on the District bill agreed to provide for a commission to investigate the charities it was the particular understanding of all six of those conferees that Mr. McMillan should be chosen as chairman by virtue not only of his position as chairman of the District committee, but also because of his acquaintance with the subject. This understanding carried with it an agreement that Mr. McMillan should choose the clerk of the joint commission and that this selection should fall upon Mr. Charles Moore, clerk of the Senate District cmmittee.

It now turns out, however ,that Mr. Har-ris went to the Vice President and secured ris went to the Vice President and secured from him a promise to appoint him (Harris) as chairman of the joint commission by naming him first among the three Senators. The Vice President, it is said, did not consult with any members of the steering committee or of the appropriations committee, or, beyond Mr. Harris, of the District committee, bu texercised the literal authority contained in the District empreyristion. ity contained hi the District appropriation bill giving him the power to make the appointments. He siezed the first opportunity after the bill had become a law to make the announcement of his choice, which so surprised the Senate. It seemed likely today that the misunder-standing will seriously embarrass the com-

It is extremely doubtful whether Mr. Mc-Millan will take any part whatever in the proceedings of the commission under the circumstances, and it is said that Mr. Faulkner's interest has been greatly chilled by the action of the Vice President. It is not known It is not known who will be selected to serve as cierk of the commission. It was the plan that Mr. Moore should utilize the summer in collecting information to be considered by the commission when that

body should meet in this city next Novem-Senator Allison said this afternoon to a Star reporter that he had not been con-sulted in the least in regard to the appointment of the Senate members of the joint commission, and it was his understanding that no one on the appropriations commit-tee had been consulted by the Vice Presi-dent. Although indicating his surprise at the unusual action, he would ray nothing

This afternoon the Speaker appointed Representatives Pitney, Blue and Lockery to be the House members of the joint com-

THE TOBACCO EMBARGO.

An Appeal to the Secretary of State

for Protection. The Secretary of State has received a letter from the National Association of Cigar Manufacturers with reference to the tobacco embargo, laid upon Cuba by Gen. Weyler. It says that if the existing contracts for the delivery of leaf tobacco purchased on the Island of Cuba cannot be enforced great pecuniary loss will result and great hardships be entailed upon many thousand employes in the nited States. An appeal is made to the Secretary of State for protection, and he s requested to take such action for the conservation of the important American interests involved in this tolacco order as

A Bank Closes Its Doors.

Mr. Coffin, acting controller of the currency, has received word that the First National Bank of Larned, Kan., closed its doors this morning as a result of a run. He instructed Examiner Stainsby to proceed to Larned at once and take charge of the affairs of the bank. The capital of this bank is \$50,000 and its deposits are not very large.

A Boundary Line Difficulty.

Through the annual message of Presicent Uriburu to the Argentine congress, May 7 last, a copy of which has been transmitted to the State Department by United States Minister Buchanan, the news has reached here that England has been mutually agreed upon as an arbitrator to settle any points of difference as to the boundary line between Argentine and Chile which cannot be adjusted by negotiations. This was arranged in a protocol, signed April 17 last. Although the press in instances indulges in some bitter criticism of the gov-ernment for settling the difficulty in this fishion and without reference in the shape of a formal treaty to the legislative branch, it is conceded that as a result all apprehension of war between the two neighboring countries has been dissipated.

To Prevent Collisions at Sea. The President having approved the act passed by Congress at the instance of the

American delegates to the international maritime conference relative to the preventing of collisions at sea, the State Department has taken steps to promptly acquaint the British government with the fact that the amendments in the rules sug-gested by it have been made, and it is hoped that there will be no delay in putting the new rules into operation by proclamation. The acceptance of the changes by a third maritime power is necessary to the inauguration of the rules; but as Germany, as far back as April, 1894, brought forward the very same propositions as those re-cently ratified, there is no doubt entertained hat that country will note her adherence. there will be an end of silver talk.

Evacuation of North Point. The centennial anniversary of the evacuation of the Northwest Territory by the British in 1796 will be celebrated at Detroit July 11. The President has approved a oint resolution authorizing the of the Treasury to place a bronze tablet or inscription on the government building being erected at Detroit.

A Militia Detail.

TELLER AT ST. LOUIS THE CHARITIES COMMISSION THE MONEY PLANK

That and the Vice Presidential Nominee to Be Settled.

HANNA'S WISH THE LAW AT ST. LOUIS

Southern Men Coming Out for Gold.

TALKS WITH THE DELEGATES

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, June 11 .- The anti-McKinley people have not put up even a moderate show of fight. The wish of Hanna is the law of the convention in most things. The vice presidency and the financial plank of the platform are all that have to be arranged. The preference of the McKinley managers for Hobart on the ticket makes the New Jersey man the leading candidate Many other candidates are named, but unless McKinley finds reason to turn to some other, Hobart will be chosen. The McKinley managers give this tip.

McKinley is wavering on the platform In the selection of the financial plank is the only thing where there is any idea that his advice will not be followed. This is chiefly because he is not dogmatic on that question. It is known by all the republican managers, those who have opposed him as well as those who support him. that the Ohio man is in favor of the gold standard. It is only his disposition to be conciliatory, to offend no one, to have harmony and to hold the republican party together, that leads him to advise a course of moderation.

Since everybody agrees as to what the platform will mean, no matter how worded, it is difficult to take a stand for some particular form of phrases and to resist a strong demand that the convention should be plain spoken. McKinley cannot well the great Napoleon of politics. This is not take a firm stand and unyieldingly demand that the platform shall not, in so many words, declare for the gold standard. He and his managers can only advise and argue, but they are very insistent that the words "gold standard" shall not be made use of. For them to be too dogmatic in the matter would cause their being put in the faise position of opposing "sound money." Since Mr. McKinley has informed his friends from the silver states that the platform will mean gold, no matter what it says, it is difficult to answer, except with a plea of expediency, the demand of the radical gold men, "Say what you mean." If Mr. McKinley were situated so that he could take a firm position against a gold platform, he would probably carry his point through at once, as he has every other. As it is, his managers are trying gain time and to accomplish what they can by persuasion. "Don't offend any one if you can help it, be tolerant and accom-

modating," is the motto. Gold Standard Plank Probable.

The impression now is that the radical gold men are strong enough to write a gold standard plank in the platform. The question is can they be prevailed upon not to do so. A great number of financial planks have been written and submitted to the radicals on both sides. Four or five different forms of phraseology emanated from Mr. Hanna's headquarters last night. They were submitted to the gold standard men and to the extreme silverites, and none of them got approval from either

Many suggestions as to this plan have come from the outside. Nearly every politician here is trying his hand at it, and many suggestions have been received by telegraph from various parts of the country. But with all the twisting and turning of phrases it comes down to the one proposition of whether the financial issue shall be sharply drawn or whether it shall be avoided. The last proposition which Mr. Hanna has been struggling with is one which dove-tails a "soundmoney" plank and a protection plank together, declaring for the highest standard of money and the highest standard of protection.

Nothing yet is as satisfactory to McKinley as the Indiana plank, proof slips of which the McKinley workers carry around Postmaster General. in their pockets and circulate when op-

portunity is offered. The thing that has increased the pros pects of the gold standard faction is that the southern delegates are bobbing up for gold. If the percentage holds the gold men will be able to write the plank. One of the most active and influential compromise advocates said to me this morning that the gold men would have the power to write the financial plank, with the aid of the southern delegates and nine free silver delegates, on whom they could count. He was in hopes, however, that they would stop to consider how greatly a gold standard plank would embarrass the republicans in the middle western states and would not go to extremes. So few delegates are here, however, that

all speculation is based on the opinion of a few leaders. What the Silver Men Want

Mr. Hanna, after submitting several sug gestions, asked one of the silver delegates at-large last night what his folks would agree to. The delegate wrote down: "The

restoration of silver to its position prior

Hanna waved his hand and turned away Ex-Senator Carey of Wyoming, who was rated in the Senate as a silver man, is very earnestly advocating the adoption of a single gold standard plank. He does not do this as some of the silver men do, simply because he wants one extreme or the other. He says that if the issue is sharply drawn, if the republicans declare for the gold standard and the democrats declare for silver, sixteen to one, the republicans will carry all the so-called silver states. He says that the silver sentiment is artificial and exaggerated, and that if the question is once squarely presented

"With a single gold standard plank," h said, "the republicans can carry Colorado. Teller cannot hold the people. His power will be gone if we but take a bold stand and make the fight. These silver leaders keep the people in a state of agitation and play upon them for political capital. We can carry every one of the so-called silver states on a gold platform."

Representative Hilborne, who over to the convention on his way to California, took a different view of the situation. He said to me that if the democrats put up a strong silver man on a straight sixteen-to-one platform and the republi-

cans adopted the gold standard, or a straddle that meant gold, the result in California would be very uncertain. He said that it was foolish to try to disguise the fact that the silver sentiment in all that section of the country was overwhelming. He said that he and other republicans in California would have a very slippery time

of it trying to stand on a gold platform.

There seems to be no trouble about any other part of the platform. The McKinley people indicate that they do not want the McKinley bill to stand as the personification of protection. They do not want to be embarrassed by schedules. They want the issue to be protection, high and sufficient protection and reciprocity in the abstract, "honest money" in the abstract, and an appeal to patriotism in every sentiment and every line of the platform. They expect to declare for the Mon- THOSE ON THE STAND roe doctrine, for free Cuba, for the protection of American citizens at home and abroad, and for internal improvements, and

to "spread the canvas broad enough to let

in all republicans." Particular relish will

be had in denouncing the sale of bonds in

time of peace, and in condemning the

Cleveland administration in its entirety. ANTE-CONVENTION NOTES.

Observations on Men and Things at St. Louis. Special From a Staff Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 11.-One of the most remarkable features attending this gathering of the republican leaders is the position accorded a comparatively unknown politician as the absolute controller of the to the stand and given an opportunity to politica' affairs, Mark Hanna, Maj. Mc- deny the statements which were made by Kinley's manager. When it is remembererd witnesses for the caveators reflecting upon that in three or four months he has sprung from elseurity in national politics to dictator, displacing as by a wave of the hand, republicans who have been at the Maj. Throckmorton was on very friendly head of the party for twenty-five years, it seems hardly credible. Distinguished names, names recognizable to every one as of men who have molded sentiment for the party for years, grace the cards that are sent to Mark Hanna's room by those desiring audience with him.

As the haute noblesse of France had to bow the knee to Napoleon, the parvenu, so do the aristocracy of the republican party bend teday before this court favorite of said in an offensive way, but to draw an analogy that represents the correct state of affairs.

Who is this Mark Hanna, who has thus brushed away in a moment the prestige of every great man in his party and made them subordinate to himself? He is a them subordinate to himself? He is a Cieveland business man, street railway magnate and owner of iron mines. From Judge Holt to Miss Hynes. I knew she was supported by Judge Holt, as she was his ward." the best evidence I can get, Mr. McKinky chose him because of his executive ability and power to handle men

As Mr. Hanna stands in the center of a group of great national politicians at the McKinley headquarters you see a stout thick-set gentleman of rather commanding physique. At first there seems to be something pompous in his manner, but you soon come to know that it is not pomposity, but positive It is the air of a man who makes up his mind quickly, expresses it vigorously and to the point, and expects to have his directions carried out with promptness and without argument. If his will is opposed his manner becomes imperious. He is a man who would bend a weaker character to his will in a way which might be called bulldozing. He is positive in his speech and rivets his expressions once in awhile with a robust, hole-souled "damn."

He is described by those who have known him for years as a good friend and a mighty bad enemy. He never forgets an injury and keeps after his enemy with a hot stick. He is not vindictive, however, for if his enemy will cease from his wickedness and do what Hanna wants done, all is forgiven. He is methodical, a great worker at home and takes that enjoyment in great business contests that a man with a powerful physique and keen intellect feels. He has a small army of employes in Cleveland, and he keeps in touch with the smallest details of his great business. It is said that the tle existing between Mr. Hanna and Mai, McKinley had its origin in the iron ore schedule of the Mc-Kinley bill. Mr. Hanna needed Maj. Mc-Kinley then, but the tie thus formed which was at first a business one, has expanded until now it is strengthened by

neutual personal admiration and regard. The general opinion of politicians here is that if Maj. McKinley is President Mr. Hanna will be Secretary of the Treasury or

Perry Carson feels more contented now that the discrimination against his fellow colored delegates has been removed by the hotels. A former Washington newspaper to terms. It was J. B. Reynolds, formerly correspondent of a Boston newspaper, and one of the Massachusetts delegation, who did it. Two of the Massachusetts delegates are colored men.
One of them is a graduate of Harvard,

the other a member of the Boston city gov-ernment. The Massachusetts delegation had engaged a section of the Southern Ho tel, for which they will pay something like \$5,000 during the convention. When the two colored delegates presented themselves they were "turned down." they were "turned down." The manager said his white waiters in the dining room would strike, and his guests would leave im. Mr. Reynolds called attention to that \$5,000 the hotel stood to lose if the Massachusetts delegation left the house, and ther flashed the written contract which he had with the hotel weeks ago. In his gentle manner Mr. Reynolds hinted at civil cution, and the manager weakened. The two colored men were admitted, and last night every large hotel in St. Louis threw open its doors to the colored dele-

Mr. McAlpin of New York, who has come to the front as a vice presidential candi-date, tried to preside last summer at the convention of the League of Republican Clubs, of which he is president, and in five minutes tied the convention up in a hard knot, which it took John M. Thurston half an hour to untie. Mr. McAlpin is a little man with a bustling manner and a ponder ous as umption of dignity at times. are 400 delegates who are members of the League of Republican Clubs, and supposed-ly partial to Mr. McAlpin in an ex-officio They form a good nucleus for

Do you remember having seen near the corner of 15th and F streets irequently a tall man with white goatee and mustache, bearing the air of a field marshal of France? That was Captain "Ham" of France? That was Captain "Ham" Young of the Western Union, who was the press censor at Washington during the war and for many years in charge of the Western Union service at the Capitol. He is handling the matter of the press correspondents here, and is a conspicu-ous figure at the Southern, where all of the older politicians come to greet him.

A morning paper says: "It is probable hat Perry H. Carson of the District of Columbia will be placed in nomination for the presidency at the ensuing convention. Of course, Carson does not expect the nom-ination. He is himself an advocate of the nomination of Allison. But he had encouraged his friends to give him a place in history as the recipient of votes in the (Continued on Ninth Page.)

## MR. DEVLIN'S STORY

THE STAR BY MAIL.

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SEVERAL NEWSPAPER MEN TESTIFY

The Trial Apparently Not Nearly Finished.

When the trial of the Holt will case was resumed in Circuit Court No. 1 this morning there was the usual large crowd in attendance, at least half of the spectators being ladies. The desire to see and hear Mr. Luke Devlin, who was named as executor in the will which is in controversy, and who has played such a prominent part in this trial, was probably uppermost in the minds of all, though a great deal of interest is always centered in Miss Hynes and Miss Throckmorton, the two beneficiaries under the will.

Mr. Deviin's Denials.

Yesterday afternoon after The Star's report closed Mr. Luke Devlin was recalled him. He was first asked by Mr. Darlington as to statements which he was alieged to have made to a Post reporter. "Mr. Shrader testified that you told him terms with you, and visited you every time

"I did not say that; he asked me when Maj. Throckmorton would be in town, and where he would stop. I said he would prob-ably stop with me, as I visited at his "It was also stated during the proceed-

he came to town."

"It was also stated during the proceedings that you were very fond of signatures of prominent people, and would tear them off papers in the office."

"It is undoubtedly false; absolutely."

"It was further stated that when Judge Holt inadvertently emitted signing his tame to official papers you wrote his name to them."

to them." "That is absolutely false. I never signed Judge Holt's name to a document in my

life; not one."
"Mr. Shrader stated that you said you believed that Miss Hynes would be well provided for in the will."
"That is correct. From 1862 to 1883 I sent

Judge Holt, as she was his ward."
At this point the court adjourned. When it opened this morning the general understanding was that Mr. Devlin would again be called upon to testify. There was a brief delay owing to the fact that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Worthington were called upon to appear in the Court of Appeals in the Slack case. The result was that it was 10:30 o'clock before Mr. Devilia was put 10:30 o'clock before Mr. Devita was put upon the stand. He was first questioned as to the meeting he had with Mr. Wash. Holt and Col. Eterett when he broached the proposition

to rent the Holt mansion. He contradicted their testimony in that he claimed that Mr Holt said that if the other heirs-at-lay agreed he would accede to the proposition

A Lieutenancy Recommendation. The witness identified a letter that was handed to him as in Judge Holt's handwriting. Mr. Darlington offered a certified copy of the paper in evidence. The letter is in the possession of the War Depart-ment, the officials objecting to its going out of their hands. Mr. Lee explained that the original, which was in court, could not be kept, but Mr. Wilson objected to receiving a copy when the original was at hand. He a copy when the original was at hand. He insisted that the paper should remain for the purposes of this case as the best evidence obtainable. The court decided that the paper might remain at least during the y. Mr. Darlington read the original to jury. It was a letter to the Secretary of War recommending the appointment of Mr. Devlin to a second lieutenancy in the

Knew Nothing of the Will. "Mr. Devlin," asked Mr. Darlington, "what did you have to do with the writing of this will or sending it to the register of wills?"

army and speaking of him in the highest

"I knew absolutely nothing of it until I saw it at the register's office."
On cross-examination, Mr. Devlin said that his acquaintanceship with the Throcknortons extended back into the ore. He had known Miss Josephine intimately since the time her father was stationed at Fort Washington. Mr. Worthington questioned the witness closely as to the extent of his acquaintanceship with Miss Thrackmorton, developing the fact that from 1887 to 1885 he did not see her or her father, and did not communicate with her until the matter. not communicate with her until the winte of 1894-95, when he received a letter from her asking him if he knew whether there was a will in existence. Her letter, he said, had been destroyed, but he remembered it was on blue note paper, and covered three pages. He had had other letters from her since the turning up of the will.

"When did you destroy that first letter?" "The latter part of July or the first part of August, 18.5."

Mr. Devlin again related the contents of

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Mr. Deviin again related the contents of the letter as far as he could remember it. He said that after his letter in reply, he did not communicate with the Throckmor-tens again until he telegraphed to them that a will had been found What He Said. Questioned as to what he said when he

called at The Star office on the day the will appeared, the witness said that his conversation was addressed to Dr. Howe, but that Mr. Godwin and Mr. Miller were standing Mr. Godwin and Mr. Miller were standing by, and may have taken some part in it. Mr. Devlin said that he had in his pos-session a third letter of recommendation signed by Judge Holt on the occasion of his discharge from the army in 1868. It was offered in evidence and read to the jury. So also was the original of the tele-gram he sent to Miss Throckmorton. The telegram was as follows: "Will found. You and Miss Hynes get

all. Share alike "LUKE DEVLIN, Executor." The telegram was dated August 26, 1805, at 2:12 p.m., and was sent "collect at other

Asked how it was that he knew so much about what had been going on at the Helt mansion after the judge's death, as shown by the newspaper interviews that were published at the time of the finding of the will, Mr. Devlin said that he had heard of it from a Mr. Olds, who lives out on the Metropolitan branch.

Mr. Worthington read from The Star's report of the finding of the will, as publish-ed August 26 last, and asked him whether he made any such statements as were credited to him to any one connected with The Star. He denied them in whole and in

"Did you tell any one connected with The Star that in your belief the will had been hidden by some one of the servants, who, as a result of some revulsion of feeling, changed his or her mind and sent it to

"I did not."
"Now, will you tell us again what you did yourself on the day the will turned

"From the court house I went to the avenue. I took a green car to The drug store. I went to the War Department and got Maj. Throckmorton's address. Then I went to the telegraph office, at 15th and F streets, and sent the telegram. Then I went to The Star office. "Whom were you to meet at Thompson's

drug store?" "A very pretty young lady."

register?